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1. In March 1950, and at the beginning of April, a number of troop movements took place in the 38th Parallel area. The air unit which had been stationed at Hoeryong (129-45, 42-25), North Hamgyong, was moved to Wonsan (127-26, 39-10) in March and at the beginning of April, along with the Second Division which had been brought to Wonsan from Nanam (129-41, 41-42) in 1949, was transferred to the area east of Yonchon (127-04, 38-06). The Third Division from Hamhung (127-32, 39-54) and the units from the northern area of Wonsan were moved to Chorwon (127-12, 38-14) and disposed along the border. A naval garrison unit attached to the Navy First Division in Wonsan was also moved to Sokcho-ri (128-36, 38-12). Border area residents believed most of these movements were in preparation for the 30 May South Korean elections.
2. By the end of April, all residents of the border areas within two kilometers of the parallel had been evacuated to the north. This was not a sudden movement but had been carried on over a considerable period.* There had been for at least a year a continuous flight of border residents to South Korea, the usual method being to move from one village to another as inconspicuously as possible until near the border, then to cross secretly. In order to put a stop to this movement and also to prevent contacts of former residents with friends who remained in North Korea, the North Korean authorities cleared the area completely. Border dwellers were moved to inland and northern areas, where they were used as compulsory laborers in clearing forest lands and constructing roads. Some farmers from the region, however, were permitted to return and take care of their lands, although they were not permitted to resume their residence and were on oath not to cross the border. Dwelling houses were taken over by the People's Army and irregular self-defense units as temporary quarters.
3. About 10 May, freight service from Wonsan to Chorwon was suspended and the railroads were utilized entirely for transportation of military supplies,

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including rice and other cereals. In the Wonsan area, fresh fish was reserved for the troops on the border and sales of fish from Wonsan and Sinpo (128-12, 40-03) were rationed for the civilian population. Ox and horse carts were commandeered around Yonchon, Chorwon, and Pyonggang (127-19, 38-24) and used for transporting food in mountainous areas. Labor was also conscripted for building roads and trenches.

4. All these activities were accompanied by North Korean propaganda to the effect that if the South Korean army were to invade North Korea it would massacre both military and civilians. At the same time, the North Korean army was boasting that it had completed preparations for combat in the mountainous areas and was ready, if the South Korean army came north, to annihilate it at one blow.
5. In early May, two subsidiary battalions of the First Police Constabulary Brigade, stationed at Kansong (128-28, 38-22), were sent to Yangyang (128-38, 38-04). Only about 250 men were kept in the headquarters there; the remainder were distributed along the 38th Parallel in platoons and companies. Brigade headquarters was expected to be transferred to Yangyang by 1 July. Some guerrilla troops are also stationed in Yangyang and use the Confucian temple there as headquarters.
6. About 19 May a 200-man mechanized unit with twelve large Soviet-made tanks and six medium-sized tanks left the western part of Pyongyang for Kumchon (126-28, 38-10), traveling via Sariwon (125-44, 38-30). Patrols in the Kumchon area are conducted at night by an armored battalion of the People's Army, stationed on a mountain side about two kilometers southwest of Namchonjom (126-24, 38-20), in Pyongsan County. The battalion, which is commanded by Major YI Chun-kap (李俊甲), is equipped with fifteen medium-sized tanks, nine small tanks, and fourteen armored cars, including some of Japanese manufacture.
7. The Pyongyang ordnance supply office of the People's Army sent thirteen freightcar loads of equipment to the First Division Headquarters in Namchonjom (126-24, 38-20) on 21 May. The supplies included shells and ammunition for field pieces and rifles, large Soviet-manufactured tanks, occupying six freight cars, and Japanese-made tractors, occupying five freight cars.
8. A company of 600 men under Major CHANG Yun-ch'ol (張允喆) with twenty 120-mm (?) mortars, fifteen 76-mm mortars, and an unspecified number of 45-mm anti-tank guns, was brought into Chorwon and Yangyang during the night of 20 May. They were assigned to strengthen the border guard.
9. Sixty members of the State Security Bureau were sent to the border areas in Kangwon and Hwanghae Provinces in May for an undisclosed assignment.

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